SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852. NO. 44.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Office of Literary Board.

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of Dccember, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD!

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks. Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.

For sale by J. BROWN.
March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASS-WARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Match 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Goded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You wil find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Special Notice.

THE subscriber is compelled to require quarterly settlements with all persons having work executed at his Establishment. In conducting his large business, he finds it indispensable to its safe prosecution to require prompt and frequent payment. As this arrangement will work to the mutual advantage of all parties, it is hoped that all will strictly conform to it.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 38—tf.

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime.* Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ¼ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh I ecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's book of Chatham County, on the 16th of March, by Daniel Johnson, living near Lassiter's Cross Roads from Raleigh to Pittsborough, a Dark Roan Horse, supposed to be five years old, 5 feet high; valued at twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents; has signs of the gear and weak eyes.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

March 26. 40—3t.

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, win lpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetite and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon,* is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER. Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

T. H. SELBY,

No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh,

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,* bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Boots & Shoes.

ROBINSON'S SLIPPERS, Ladie's walking shoes, Miles & Son's gentlemen's Boots, calfski hoes, children and misses do. T. H. S Y.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Maricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H. SELBY.

Hardware & Cutlery.

CROCKERY and Glass-Ware, Castings, Blacksmith's Tools, cut Nails, Horse shoe nails and Horse shoes, weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Sythe Blades, Patent Balances, Table Cutlery 51 pieces in a set.

March 24, 1852. T H. SELBY.

For the Gentlemen.

CLOTH, Cassimeres, Vestings, white Linen Drills, Farmer's Brown Linen Drill, Blay Linen, superior and cheap, Irish Linen, black silk Cravats, Pongee Handk's, black and white silk Gloves, black and colored kid do.; and a variety of other Goods suitable for the season. T. H. SELBY.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Domestic Goods.

250 PIECES Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings, 11-4 brown and bleached sheetings, Osnaburgs, and Penitentiary Plaids, white and colored straw Matting, Ladie's and Gent's travelling Bags.

March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

Hats.

KOSSUTH HATS, of various qualities and prices, Panama, Leghorn, Tuscan, Palm Leaf, &c.

March 24, 1852. T. H. SELBY.

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash.* Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges, from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Tarborough Academy would be glad to employ a gentleman, to take charge of the Male Academy. A gentleman, properly qualified, would find it a desirable situation, as the school, for the last ten years, has exceeded 40 pupils per session. The health of the place is satisfactorily established, by experience of the past.

The time of the present incumbent expires in June.

By order of the Trustees.

HENRY T. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

March 15, 1852. 41—3t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of EPHRAIM HOLMES will please make payment to the subscriber, who has taken out letters of administration upon said Estate; and all persons having claims against the Estate must present them within the time prescribed by Law. JOS. J. W. TUCKER, Adm'r.

March 22. 39—

Berage Delaines.

A HANDSOME variety just received.
Also, Spring Calicoes, J. BROWN.

March 22. 39—

Just Received.

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

aleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Portrait Painting.

PROF. DEENSZLINY, Miniature and Aquarell painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised his fine Art in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he is able to execute a finer Portrait than ever has been done in this place. Some of his work may be seen at the two Bookstores, which have kindly granted that permission, and where orders may be left, all of which will receive prompt attention. To give entire satisfaction the price for a Portrait is reduced to Ten Dollars. His lodgings may be found at Mrs. Hollister's, near the R. & G. R. Depot, where he may be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock every day.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 38—4t.

SMITH, WATSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,

No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JOHN T. WATSON, JOS. DUNCAN.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon,
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6½ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at
F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED,
Kid and morrocco laced walking shoes,
Do. ties and laced slippers,
Ladies' Goat skin Bootees,
Do. " Buskins,
Misses " Bootees,
Children's do.
White Kid Slippers.

ALSO,
Calf and Kip men's shoetees,
Do and do boy's and children's shoetees,
Women's leather shoes and bootees,
Heavy Brogans, for Railroad hands.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, March 30, 1862. 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,
Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,
Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852, 42—

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Negroes, Mules, &c. 27th April next,

At Aiken, South Carolina.

THE undersigned having nearly completed their contract on the South Carolina Railroad, will positively sell, without reserve, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at Aiken, South Carolina, to the highest bidder:

130 NEGROES,	90 CARTS AND HARNESS,
85 MULES,	25 WHEEL-BARROWS,
3 HORSES,	190 SHOVELS.

Railroad Plows, Picks, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheel-wrights' Tools, &c.

Those negroes are beyond doubt the likeliest gang, for their number, ever offered in any market, consisting almost entirely of young fellows from the age of 21 to 30 years, some few boys, from 12 to 18 years of age, and four women. Among the fellows are first rate

BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, COOPERS, BRICK-MOULDERS, WHEEL-WRIGHTS, AND WAGGONERS.

Among the women, one excellent Weaver and Seamstress, another one, a good Cook. All well trained and disciplined for Rail and Plankroad working, (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, S. C., under the management of a gentleman of very superior ability and experience, and well calculated to train them,) which makes them more valuable than untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The Mules are all stout, young, select, well broke and in fine order.

The Carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—Iron axles and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself. Terms Cash.

Aiken, S. C., immediately on the Railroad, 16 miles from Hamburg. J. C. SPROULL & Co.

March 12, 1852. 913—wtd.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SPRING STOCK.

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, &c.

WE have received by the recent arrivals, direct from the manufacturers our stock of Boots, Shoes Carpet Bags and other articles in our line, all of which have been selected with much care for our

WHOLESALE SPRING TRADE.

We flatter ourselves that a better or cheaper stock of Goods has never been offered in this market.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city is partic ularly called to the above.

W. R. JOHNSON, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c., two doors below Paul & Mcllwaine.

Petersburg, March 2, 1852. 34—1m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House. PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass. Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

HAVEN'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH

PREPARATIONS FOR COTTON PLANTING.

It is a very universally conceded fact, founded upon long practice and experience, that Cotton grows and matures best upon soft, deep soils. We know that this requisition may not suffice to meet all the wants of this plan; that the character of the soil in its consistency, may be all that our rule might require, and yet there might be an absence of some essential ingredients necessary to its health, and vigorous growth, and maturity. Yet this is all good and necessary as far as it goes. We propose not now to discuss or even to investigate these points, but to settle what may be proper to be done, in the way of good preparations for the planting of the crop, so as to secure the largest yield from the soil, as we may find it. Following the teachings of nature and the endorsements of experience, we shall advise that by artificial means in our preparations, we assimilate as nearly as possible, that character or condition of the soil which is known to be best for this crop. We advise, therefore, that lands which are stiff by nature, and which have a close, tenacious clay beneath, should be prepared by a close and very deep plowing. A very common, but we think a very erroneous, notion prevails, that deep preparations are not needed for cotton. We have often heard the argument that the tap root must reach the hard earth before the plant would begin to grow. An examination of the plant, showing how largely it relies upon the tap root, to what depth it shoots down into the earth, added to the fact, that soft, loose soils are peculiarly suited to its production, must demonstrate beyond question, that all such conclusions are not only unreasonable, but must be wrong.

We shall insist, therefore, that the prepartions for cotton be very deep and thorough. The usual method, and perhaps generally the best, is to prepare the land by throwing into beds with some turning plow. It is now, in our estimation, too late in the season to do very deep work with this plow; that being a work which can only be safely done without injury to the soil, (with the exposures of our Southern climate,) in the fall and winter. These preparations which are now to be made, must therefore be done by some plow which may reach, deep without turning over or bringing the under layer to the surface, an operation which we think, might be accomplished successfully by the use of a subsoil plow in the formation of the bed, in connection with some turning plow not running so deep as to be objectionable.

The plan which we propose is, to lay off the row with a common scooter or shovel, run the sub-soil plow once in that furrow, breaking to such depth as may be judged best, or as may be conveniently done with one good mule, then throw a furrow with the turning plow on each side, and in the bottom of each of the side furrows, run the subsoil plow, and then complete the bed with the turning plow. Then all the middle of the bed immediately under the roots of the Cotton, would be broken and pulverized to such depth as would admit the roots easily to penetrate, permit the entrance of the warming rays of the sun, and a healthful, needful absorbtion of the gasses of the atmosphere. In the event of excessive rains, the water is soon absorbed, and settled so far below the roots of the young plants as to prevent all damage. This operation presents to our mind but the single objection of being tedious, and if the benefits are what we anticipate, that objection is lost in the ample compensation for extra labor. We do not intend to be responsible in this plan for more than the suggestion, and offer it to our readers for just what they may think it is worth. We are, however, showing our faith by our works, in its adoption on all our lands which are stiff or which have a close underlayer of clay. That the nerves of some of our readers may be quieted a little, in so much talk about sub-soil plows, we remark: that a well constrncted, old fashioned Coulter will answer the purpose pretty well, and we think that all the new inventions and improvements, with painted stocks and patent labels, must trace their common paternity to this rude, backwoods, new ground plow. Do not be frightened, therefore, at an introduction to an old friend under a new name.

We have thus provided for the proper preparation of the middle of the bed before planting, in which the main roots of the plant are to grow, and which can never, after planting, be reached by the plow. What, therefore, is not now done, must remain undone to the close of the crop. The defects of preparation in other portions of the bed, lying between the drills, may be corrected and cured by after cultivation. In lands which are flat and wet we may not by the plow alone give sufficient elevation to the bed. In all such cases we must perfect the work by drawing up with the hoes. This is indispensably important in all basin lands, unless they are relieved by thorough ditching. The Cotton plant is peculiarly unfit for an excess of water—indeed it has very appropriately received the appellation of a dry weather plant. We are very much inclined to the opinion, that the developments of time and larger experience will show that the failures of success on many of our soils, will be ascertained to be the presence of too much water, and the cure will be found in more perfect draining, where we have little suspected the existence of the unfriendly influences.

We are not, however, the advocates of indiscriminate high bedding, of all sorts of lands. The teachings of season must not be blindly rejected, but allowed in the exercise of a proper discretion, to determine what is right. In lands which are dry and warm, there can be no benefit in more elevation than would be necessary for the easy cultivation of the young Cotton, and in ordinary seasons the chance for success in such land we would regard to be better on slightly elevated beds, than on those which are higher.

The distance of the rows must be settled entirely by reference to the quality of the land, with this crop. The rule is reversed with corn. There the number of stalks were to be increased in proportion to the fertility of the soil, here they are to be diminished. In view of the contingency of the seasons, which exert more control than the character of the soil, in fixing the size to which the Cotton weed will grow, it is very difficult to determine the distance to be given to the crop in planting.

The best which we can do, is to make the average product of an average year, and make our calculations accordingly. The space between rows on upland should usually be from three and a half to four feet wide and on bottom lands wider, extending on very rich lands to five, and in some cases to six feet. For the convenience of working, it is well to make the rows as far apart as the character of the soil will admit. When the crop is at maturity, the branches ought slightly to interlock each other, and this is the result to which we ought to look in determining the question of distance in the planting of all sorts of land.—*Soil of the South.*

We think it is Dow Jr., who gave the following quaint advice in one of his "Patent Sermons:"

Let your home be provided with such comforts and necessaries as piety, pickles, potatoes, pots and kettles, brushes, tongs, brooms and benevolence, bread and charity, cheese and faith, flour, affection cider, sincerity, onions, integrity, vinegar, wine and wisdom. Have all these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Dont drink anything intoxicating—eat moderately—go about your business after breakfast—lounge a little after dinner—chat after tea—and kiss after quarrelling; and all the joy, the peace, and the bliss this world can afford shall be yours, till the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and a happier sphere. So may it be.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The Turkish Sultan has on various occasions shown a liberal and tolerant spirit towards Christians, and especially in his protection of the American missionaries and the Arminian Christians. His attendance upon a Christian marriage, as described by the correspondent of the New York Daily Times, increases the favorable opinion before entertained:

"You can have a little idea of the agreeable surprise created in our minds by the intelligence that the Sultan had been present last Sunday in the house of one of the Christian subjects, at the marriage of his daughter. It was a step of familiar condescension, for which there never was a precedent with his predecessors, and which accords little with all our previous ideas of what the Grand Turk might do with propriety or consistency. If I portray to your readers some of the scenes of the occasion, it is because that the event is not as remote from politics as a skirmish with mountaineers or a change in a cabinet of ministers. The bride on this occasion was daughter to a Greek Christian, formerly Prince of Samos, named Stephen Vogoredes. The Sultan, personally, is evidently disposed to treat all his subjects, without regard to their religion, as alike worthy of his favor and of the favor of God. And, though he is aware that the ceremonies of a wedding are religious and sacramental, performed by priests, who, in the fancies of Islamism, give companions to the Deity, and that the rites are to be performed in the very room where he will be, he does not recoil from the pollution. He went some five miles in a storm of rain, and descended at the portal of his humble subject—the highest in rank nevertheless in the Greek nation. From the gate to the house the pavement was spread with velvet. The patriarch of the Eastern Church, with all his bishops, who also honor the wedding with their presence, range themselves upon the line he is to pass. Their sovereign inclines his head to them, and asks of his attendants who is that venerable man—(the spiritual head of 10,000,000 of his subjects,) the patriarch, who never before stood in the Sultan's presence.

After entering the mansion, he declined remaining in the room set apart for him, and entered the grand hall. When the clergy entered to exercise their functions, they approached him to kiss the hem of his garment. He protested, saying they had come to worship God, and that there was a greater present than he or they, and gently repelled them by putting his hand upon their shoulders. From the commencement of the religious service, which, with the ceremonies peculiar to the occasion, lasted two hours, this 'king of kings,' and 'sun of the world,' remained standing, with one hand reverently folded on his breast, his left hand under his cloak, resting on his sword. Repeatedly he was urged to be seated, but he replied sublimely, '*I will never be seated where any in my presence are calling upon God.*' The gentlemen who waited upon him—relatives of the family—then signified to the clergy that they should shorten the service. As they now reached the lines where, according to custom, the chanting is more rapid, His Majesty suspecting that this was lest he should be weary of standing, ordered that the service should not be diminished in the least on his account. With the remarkable royal curiosity described in the poems of Peter Pindar, he inquired the meaning of each ceremony—the kissing of the Holy Gospel, exchanging of rings, the crowning of the bride and bridegroom with white flowers in a garland, and the embraces that the bride received from her own kindred, and applauded much the significance of each. When the bride and bridegroom drank a glass of wine out of the same glass towards the conclusion of the ceremonies, and solemnly broke it on the floor, though we may suppose that he had subtlety enough to trace the connections between the act and the symbolizing by wine of the inseparableness of the marriage state, yet we must also suppose that his public conscience felt a slight twinge, when he echoed on this occasion as on the other occasions when his questions were answered, 'Very well, very well.' At the end of the whole, the new married couple come up before him and bow their faces to the floor, when our affiable and gentle monarch greets them with the wish, 'May you be prospered!' In leaving the hall he expressly desires that he may visit the other rooms of the house. He then descended to his own department, accepts of pipe and coffee, orders food, which of course is served with magical promptness, and did not hesitate, it is privately whispered, to quaff a beaker or two of champagne to the health of the new married pair. His visit continued four hours.

As all the guests on such occasions make an offering of good will to the parties in some substantial form, our generous and too lavish Sultan bestowed $5000 upon the bride and $3000 upon the bridegroom, Mr. Photiades. His own impulses would carry him much farther, and he would have done it too, but for his Secretary of the Treasury, who, though dependent upon the will of his absolute master, yet is a firm and uncompromising man, who will not hold his office unless he can withstand successfully the extravagant expenditure of the Sultan. He can be the more stern, as probably, according to all accounts, he hardly has in these days any money to watch over. But I reserve, for another moment, speaking of the finances of the empire."

THE NATURAL BOUNDARIES OF THE U. STATES. A story in print wants the manner, tone, and life-like humor of the narrator, yet, at the risk of injustice to Lieutenant M., we venture to publish that which he told at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce.

Soon after Texas was annexed, an officer named BOYLE, commanding an American vessel in the Mediterranean, touched at Gibralter; was invited to dine with SPOFFORD, commander of an English vessel then at that place. When dinner was over, and the wine flowed freely, the subject of the annexation was introduced.

"And so," says Spofford, "I see you of the United States have annexed Texas."

"Yes, we have," says Boyle.

"Well, you are a peculiar people."

"Yes, we do every thing in a peculiar way."

"Do you intend to go on annexing?"

"Certainly."

"And when do you mean to stop?"

"Stop! Why when we get to the natural boundries of the United States."

"The *natural* boundaries of the United States! and what are they?" says Spofford.

"The Equator and the Aurora borealis," replied Boyle.

The narrator saith not whether the dialogue ended here, but the hearers seemed to consider it a good stopping place, and so do we.

ORIGIN OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS. The Pomegranate, the Apricot, the Peach, the Citron, the Orange, and the Olive, are of Asiatic extraction.

The Vine grew wild in Sicily, and perhaps in Italy; but could not be reared in France at the time of Strabo, except in Narbonuensis.

The Apple is a native of Italy.

The cultivation of Flax was transported from Egypt.

Lucerne Grass derived its name and origin from Media.

Almost all the flowers that grow in European gardens are of foreign extraction.

The Irish and Sweet Potatoes are natives of America.

Indian Corn or Maize is native of America.

Rice was brought from India in a small bag, and presented to the Royal Governor of South Carolina.

THE WITNESS BOX.

Our courts of law have made one great and radical change in the method of trying accused persons that was never known in the days of old. Whether the change is a good and just one, may best be discovered from its nature. In olden time, however defective or unjust their modes of trial may have been in other particulars, one thing the courts always did—they tried the accused, and not the witnesses. Our courts have reversed this. They have changed the witness box into the criminal dock, and they try the witness, while they leave the accused to enjoy the pleasure of the change, and of hearing his lawyer conduct this transferred trial with all the spice of insult and outrage to feeling and right. When a witness, at the present day, goes on the stand, he is left to the tender mercy of the lawyer, who devours him if he can. In nine cases out of ten, the lawer can do this, for the witness is either ignorant of his rights or too timid to assert them, and in either case his trial goes on. He is made to tell every incident of his life, from the cradle up to manhood, whether those incidents have any thing to do with the case on hand or not. No matter how respectable the witness may be, the lawyer, in effect, from the very start, gives the jury to understand that the witness is lying, and then, by a refined process of dissecting the witness, he endeavors to prove it. In such a case the witness ceases to be a citizen with certain civil rights, and becomes a mere legal subject for the lawyer to cut up for the benefit of his client. Every thing is resorted to in the cutting up to render him odious in the eyes of the jury, and he receives treatment in the witness box that would disgrace any civilized society in christendom. These remarks, be it understood, apply to witnesses against whom there is no reproach, and whose outrageous treatment, in the above manner, has become a matter of daily occurrence and reproach in our courts of justice. This treatment is not demanded by the furtherance of justice; it is perfectly wanton, and without the shadow of an excuse.

The above disgraceful state of things with reference to witnesses, arises from the utter omission on the part of the Courts to protect them. The character in which a witness stands before the Court, seems not in the latter days to enter often into the thoughts of the Court. A witness is a citizen and not a criminal, and he is presumed to be benefitting the community and not injuring it, when he goes on the stand to give his evidence in order that the truth may be discovered. In such a character he is entitled to double protection—the protection of a citizen uncharged with offence, and the protection of a servant of the public in the very act of performing the service required of him. And the Court should not wait for him to beg for protection, but should ever keep the shield held over him ready to ward off all unjustifiable attacks. That they do not do this, is a fact which every day's experience proves. True, there is a law that the witness shall be protected; that he need not criminate himself, &c., but the law is made a dead letter by lawyers who are helped in the operation by the Court itself. If the witness gets any protection in a majority of cases, he will have to show a boldness and firmness of demeanor that will subject him to a very great risk of being punished for 'contempt of Court.'

All this is wrong, and should be remedied. The excuse offered is, that a very wide latitude is to be allowed to lawyers in order to draw out a witness, to discover whether he is swearing false or true, and that a witness is not presumed to know himself whether certain questions asked him, no matter how insulting or foreign they may be, have any thing to do with the case or not. We deny the tenability of every part of this excuse. As for the latitude to be allowed to lawyers, it is time that a very large tuck should be taken in it, for it has grown to be a monstrous abuse. As for perjury, it is easy for the most moderate degree of penetration in a Court to discover when the cloven foot is sticking out in a witness, and when it is consequently justifiable in leaving him to the hetchelling process of lawyers, and it is equally easy for the same penetration to discover whether a lawyer is asking needless and insulting questions of a witness, which have nothing to do with the case, and which he is not bound to answer. What we complain of is, that there is no distinction made, and the most correct irreproachable witness is left to be decently or insultingly treated, according as the lawyer may happen to be a gentleman or a black-guard.

Because this is so, a decent man, at the present day, dreads to go on the witness stand, and will make use of every expedient to avoid doing so. It is not necessary to remark that such a result, proceeding from the action of our Courts, does not tend much to secure the due administration of justice, while every one must admit that it is a most lamentable state of affairs, when decency and honesty hesitate to go into a court of justice, simply because there is no protection for them even in the sacred halls presumed to have been created for the protection of all. *N. Y. Police Gazette.*

PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF THE SABBATH. The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life, and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system, it acts like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigor, which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and, in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as, in the economy of income, is answered by a savings bank. The frugal man, who puts aside a pound to-day, and another next month, and who in a quiet way is always putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pounds back again, but a good many pounds beside. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of existence every week—who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devoutly up—the lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in the length of days and a hale old age, gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath.

HINTS TO MOTHERS. If you wish to cultivate a gossipping, meddling, censorious spirit in your children, be sure when they come home from church, a visit, or any other place where you do not accompany them, to ply them with questions concerning what everybody wore, how everybody looked, and what everybody said and did—and if you find anything in all this to censure, always do it in their hearing. You may rest assured, if you pursue a course of this kind, they will not return to you unladen with intelligence; and, rather than it should be uninteresting, they will, by degrees, learn to embellish in such a manner as shall not fail to call forth remarks and expressions of wonder from you. You will, by this course, render the spirit of curiosity—which is so early visible in children, and which, if rightly directed, may be made the instrument of enriching and enlarging their minds—a vehicle of mischief, which shall serve only to narrow them.

BE KIND. If you would be treated kindly you should be kind to others, and do all you can to make all with whom you have any thing to do happy. By doing this you will not only make yourself happy, but you will be an ornament to society—your example will be worthy of imitation. Nothing is to be gained by unkindness—no person has ever gained any thing by selfishness, and society never smiled upon such a person; no unkind act has ever been rewarded by generosity; in a word, no man who acts unkindly never gets kind treatment in return. If you would have friends you must be a friend to others.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT!

The last Washington Union contains the following telegraphic despatch from Connecticut:

"The Democrats have carried the State "high and dry." Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly Democratic, and Seymour is probably elected Governor by the people."

As far as heard from, twelve Democrats and six Whigs have been elected to the Senate. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is put down at about twenty.

The Democrats of Connecticut fought through the late contest and have gloriously triumphed, on the soundest principles. They declared, in their late State Convention, for a strict construction of the Constitution, for the rights of the States, and they took the ground that the Democratic party was the true Union party of the country. The following is the Resolution adopted by them at the same time on the subject of the "compromise" and Slavery:

"*Resolved*, That the democracy of Connecticut, acting through their State conventions, have never, amid all the excitement which has prevailed for some years past, given the slightest aid or comfort to sectional animosity; and that they have passed no resolution at war with the creed of the national democracy; and that, having last year fully expressed their acquiescence in the compromise measures of Congress, they can now proudly point to their official proceedings for a series of years as unstained by fanaticism, and embracing principles as broad as the Union."

MONDAY'S HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the House on Monday last, as given in our columns to-day.

It strikes us that the Resolution of Mr. Jackson covered the whole ground, and we can perceive no good reason for pressing Mr. Hillyer's amendment. If the mind of the House is made up to adopt Resolutions affirming the "compromise" as a finality, it will be necessary, in order to a clear expression of opinion and a fair understanding of the matter, that further action should be had. Why adopt and send out to the people both Jackson's and Hillyer's Resolutions?

Mr. Edward Stanly was quite conspicuous on the occasion, as he always is when he thinks he can manufacture a little party capital. We have no doubt it will be found, when all the facts are disclosed, that he voted, when the vote was taken by tellers and not recorded, with the Northern Whigs; and that *party* was at the bottom of his movements from first to last.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says "the Northern Whigs presented by no means an unbroken front—voting against sustaining the previous question, and on all the preliminary questions calculated to further the passage of the Resolutions, in the negative. The Democratic delegations from Illinois and Indiana, stood as firm as a rock on the compromise."

MR. MANGUM'S CONSISTENCY.

On the 13th of March, Mr. Mangum made some remarks in the Senate, in the course of which he said the Whigs had a "nag" in training for the Presidential race, "which he thought likely would not only pass the score, but leave his competitor in the distance." Mr. Mangum was understood on all hands to allude to Gen. Scott, and his remarks were hailed throughout the free States, and especially by the New York Tribune, as an evidence of liberality and "*national* Whigism" which could not be too highly commended.

But on the 1st of April, Mr. Mangum again took the floor, and said he "thought both parties were pretty well dislocated—broken in the middle. *He had no party feeling, for he felt he had become pretty nearly an outsider.*"

On the 13th of March, Mr. Mangum was in fine spirits—a Whig all over—and ready to stake his dollars on the Scott "nag"; but on the first of April the enthusiasm of the same gentleman had fallen so low that "he had no party feeling," but considered himself nowhere as a party man. Mr. Mangum must either have been making a display in his old and favorite character of a *consistent* politician, or playing a pleasant little trick on "all fool's day"—the first of April. It is not our business to decide what he was up to. We leave him in the hands of his friends, who, it is very clear, will be expected to offer him six years more, next Winter.

During the month of March last we added about seventy-five subscribers to our list. We offer our sincere thanks to our friends in various portions of the State, for the interest they are taking in the Standard and for the subscribers they are procuring. Roll on the ball, friends—or, in other words, continue to send in the names. You must circulate the documents, if you would make sure of success in the approaching contest. The cause is yours, as well as ours, and for that reason we speak plainly. We should like to average one hundred subscribers per month until the first of next year, though we should not object to three or five hundred per month. If every subscriber we have would make it a point in his political efforts, to send us just one subscriber, our list would soon be counted by thousands, and we should then be able to speak to every neighborhood in the State.

The proceedings of the Wake County Agricultural Society appeared in the Star of Wednesday last; and we should have copied them in our Semi-Weekly to-day, but for the lack of space. They shall appear in our next Weekly and Semi-Weekly. Our columns are at all times open to the Society, and we should be pleased to serve, in any and every way, the cause of Agriculture; but we cannot be expected to publish the proceedings as soon as other papers do unless we are furnished with a copy of them in time. We are not complaining of either the Secretary of the Society, or of the Star—we have no doubt the omission to send copies to the other papers in time for Wednesday last, was unintentional; and we allude to the matter only to explain the reason why we are somewhat behind in giving publicity to the proceedings.

We learn that the Board of Internal Improvements appointed John H. Cook and A. A. M'Kethan, Esquires, to represent the State in the meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, held in Fayetteville on Thursday last.

DEFEAT OF NEAL DOW. Albion K. Parris, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Portland, Maine, on Tuesday last, over Neal Dow, Whig, and the author of the Maine liquor law. The vote stood, Parris 1890, Dow 1496. The Democrats elected a majority of the Aldermen.

We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the April number of Harper's Magazine. This number contains another chapter of the life of Napoleon, by Mr. Abbott, besides a variety of useful and interesting matter.

WHIG CAUCUS.

The whig senators, we understand, held a caucus in the Senate chamber on yesterday, and appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the whigs of the other House, for the designation of the time and place for the assembling of the Whig National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President. We learn that the utmost harmony prevailed between Mr. Seward and the southern whigs at the meeting. It is presumed the convention will be held at Philadelphia, though some prefer that New York or Cincinnati should be selected. The 1st of July will probably be the time fixed for the meeting of the convention. "*Availability and expediency*" are both, it seems, consulted in the selection of the period of this meeting. The whigs desire to shape their action by what takes place at the Baltimore Convention, which meets, as our readers are aware, on the 1st of June. *Washington Union 4th inst.*

So it appears that Southern Whig Senators—including, of course, Messrs. Mangum and Badger—have been in caucus with William H. Seward, and that the "utmost harmony" prevailed between the parties. One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, noticing this caucus, says:

"Though the whig Senatorial caucus, held on Saturday last, merely took into consideration the time and place of holding the Whig National Convention, yet the perfect harmony which existed between Gov. Seward and the Southern members of the caucus, is looked upon as a plain indication that General Scott is to be the nominee."

"Ion," another correspondent of that paper, says:

"The Whigs are beginning to take some steps towards the Presidential election, but not with much apparent confidence. To agree as to time and place of holding the National Convention—if one there is to be—is the first object, and the Whig members of Congress are relied upon to make those arrangements. The difficulty as to the selection of a candidate is evidently increasing, notwithstanding the Nashville letter vouching for Gen. Scott's fidelity to the compromise. The chief objection to Gen. Scott is that he is the choice of a sectional party, which party is none the less sectional because it is styled Whig. The objection to Mr. Fillmore is, that one term is long enough for an accidental President, or for any President; that, prior to the death of Gen. Taylor, he was never thought of as a candidate for the succession, and that he cannot carry New York because the chiefs of the old national Whig party will not support him.

The result must be, either in dropping both Scott and Fillmore, and taking up Mr. Webster, or some other candidate, or in a division of the party. In the latter case, it is already intimated that the seceding portion of the whig party will unite in some other organization, or adopt the democratic platform and measures, provided they be of an unexceptionable character. Faction, like misery, makes strange bedfellows."

Now, what we have to say about this "harmony" and union as between Southern Whig Senators and Seward is this: Seward is a true Whig—he has uniformly supported the Whig nominees, and he is a party man of the best grit. He voted for Gen. Taylor, and he will vote for Mr. Fillmore provided he should be nominated by the Whig Convention for re-election; and such being the case, Southern Whig Senators no doubt felt it to be his right to act with them in the caucus referred to. The point is, *will these Southern Whig Senators or Seward obtain the control?* That is the question, and to it there can be but one answer. The strength of the Whig party is in the free States—Seward is the master spirit of that party in the free States—these Southern Whig Senators know these facts, and they know also that it would be idle for the Whig party to make any nomination which would not be generally acceptable in the quarter alluded to; and yet, under these circumstances, and with the experience of the past before them, which teaches that Seward has never yet been foiled or defeated in his calculations and purposes, they go into caucus with him, or, in other words, surrender themselves and their constituents to him as an offering on the shrine of party. Is not this so? Can such a combination prosper? Will Southern slaveholders endorse it? If they should, and if Gen. Scott, the favorite of Seward, should be elected as he is and without pledges on the "compromise," the next candidate they will be called upon to vote for for President *will be Seward himself?* "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" Let the developments of the next five or eight years give the answer.

PUBLIC DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

We learn from the Petersburg Democrat that the public debt of Virginia is twenty-two millions five hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and six cents. This statement is based upon a Report of the Finance Committe of the House of Delegates, recently submitted. The estimate of the disbursements from the Treasury for the next fiscal year amounts to $2,342,476 63.

To meet the interest on this large debt, heavy taxation is of course necessary; for up to this time, according to the Report referred to, the entire dividends from all works of internal improvement amount to only about $41,000 per annum. "In round numbers," says the Democrat, the Report estimates all the resources of the State and Board of Public Works, as equal to $663,545 88. Now, as the annual and necessary expenses of the government amount to $650,000, it follows that the resources of the State are just equal to the discharge of its unavoidable current obligations. So that but for the immense debt of the State, the government of Virginia might subsist without any burden upon her people" The expenditures for internal improvement in Virginia, thus far, amount to a fraction over fourteen millions of dollars.

The public debt of North Carolina, exclusive of the State's obligations imposed by the Central Railroad charter, does not now exceed, we believe, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

KOSSUTH made a great speech on Tuesday week last, in Lafayette Square, New Orleans. An immense crowd listened to and greeted him with the greatest applause. He expressed his surprise that his doctrine met with opposition at the South, where he anticipated the warmest support. He attributed it to misrepresentation of his sentiments and speeches, particularly in Kentucky. He quoted from his speech at Louisville, to show that he never spoke disrespectfully of Mr. Clay, for whom he has the deepest respect, though not deeming his opinions infallible. This explanation was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Clay's New Orleans friends.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, is an unusually interesting number. It improves monthly. The contents are "The Duke of Marlborough," "My Novel, or Varieties in English Life, Part XVIII," "A Canter to California," "Struggles for Fame and Fortune, Part II," "Longfellow's Golden Legend,' "Bull-Fights, in Pictures and Prose," "Cupid in the Cabinet.—An Attic Legend," The Old Soldiers. In Three Campaigns," "Results of Revolution in Europe.'

The passengers which came recently from California in the Crescent City, travelled over the Panama Railroad, which runs from Buyo Soldade to Navy Bay, some 22 miles, saving 35 miles of river travel. This was the first trip over the Road. Every one seemed pleased, and cheers were given at each end of the line.

A hail and snow storm is said to have occurred at Havana in the last week of March, which injured the tobacco crop.

MR. KERR'S CASWELL SPEECH.

The Danville Republican furnishes the following sketch of Mr. Kerr's Speech, before the late Whig meeting in Caswell:

"Mr. Kerr's display on national politics was *ludicrously extravagant* and wholly unwarranted by the true condition of things. He enlightened us on a few points, for which we must acknowledge our indebtedness. He stated that the Whig party had not deserted their principles!—That the Bank is not obsolete!—That Protection is still the glory of the Whig Party! We esteem this an important confession, for we well know that many of our Whig friends have repudiated those measures, particularly the Bank. If the Whig leaders generally, are of Mr. Kerr's way of thinking, we may not be surprised to see those old measures of Bank, Protective Tariff, and Distribution, revived in the approaching Presidential contest. We may look for the same old Federal standard to be erected that has been so often stricken to the dust by the American people. But we are afraid that Mr. Kerr is mistaken. We know him to be a bold courageous man, who carries his principles written in his hand to be read of all men. But there are leaders of his party more devoted to the spoils than he, who are mixing the colors, and will throw to the breeze a banner bearing devices as unintelligible to the masses, as so many hieroglyphics. And not a syllable will be seen or heard of Bank or Protection, and the agility with which Mr. Kerr will fall into the ranks, it will be funny to witness.

Another assertion of Mr. Kerr's we heard with some surprise. We understood him to say that "the Government had always been administered upon Whig principles, and could be administered in no other way." At first we looked at him with astonishment. Expecting some new revelation of Whiggery we stood "*accipere auribus*" but alas! no startling developments were made, no proof adduced in support of his assertion. But beholding the gentleman still beating the air with greater vehemence and vociferating louder than ever, we at length lost our gravity, and looked upon the scene as we would have done upon a pantomimic exhibition designed for the amusement of the crowd; for we are at a loss to conceive how any rational man could assume such a position with seriousness. In conclusion we would ask if the Sub-Treasury and ad-valorem Tariff now in successful operation, are Whig measures?"

Will Mr. Kerr stick to that? Will he maintain, before the people of this State, that a mammoth national Bank ought to be chartered by Congress? And will he insist, in the face of the almost unanimous resolves of our last Assembly, that the free States ought to have *more* "protection" at the expense of North Carolina and the slaveholding States?

But we know Mr. Kerr too well to believe that he will stick long to any thing. He will advocate that and that only which may seem to be most popular; and as fast as his hobbies crack, or become damaged by use, he will throw them aside and mount others.

We have no doubt that his "display" on the occasion alluded to, was "ludicrously extravagant." He excels in that respect. But can it be possible that Mr. Kerr could have been in earnest when he asserted that "the government had always been administered upon Whig principles"?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

At a meeting of the Whigs of Henderson County, held on the 22d of last month, the following among other Resolutions was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the absence of all the delegates appointed to attend the Convention at Raleigh, we respectfully request his Excellency, Charles Manly, to represent us in that Convention, and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to him by the Chairman."

After this with other Resolutions, offered by Mr. Baxter, had been adopted, Henry T. Farmer, Esq., introduced the following as an amendment, which was also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That while we are willing to support the nominee of the Convention, yet we recommend as our first choice that able statesman and eloquent and chivalrous advocate of Whig principles, Gen. John G. Bynum of Rutherford."

Gov. Manly requested to represent in Convention the Whigs of a County, whose first choice for Governor is Gen. Bynum! Was it not cruel, under the circumstances, to request Gov. Manly to give that vote? What does it mean? Was Mr. Farmer in earnest, or was he offering a bitter cup merely as a matter of amusement?

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Road, we are informed, was held in Lexington, on Thursday week last, at which all were present, except Judge Saunders, Judge Ellis, Col. Jones and A. T. Jerkins, Esq. The account given of the progress of the work is most cheering and animating. The contractors are actively and efficiently at work on this great improvement from once end to the other; and no doubts are entertained of its speedy completion. All the business of the board was conducted harmoniously. Among other things, the Directors passed, unanimously, the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, It is the honest purpose of this Board to have the Eastern terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road located in conformity to the requisitions of the Charter.

Resolved, That the President of this board be required to take the best legal advice, and, in case he shall be advised that the present location is not in compliance with that part of the charter which directs the Road "to extend from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the County of Wayne, *via.*, &c., to Charlotte," that he cause the Road to be extended to the precise point designated in said Charter.

Resolved, further, That the construction of the track to Waynesborough be suspended until this question is satisfactorily settled, and until the further order of the Board."

DAILY MAIL EAST AND WEST.

We are glad to learn that the contracts have been completed with the Post Office Department for a daily mail from Goldsboro' to New-Berne and Raleigh. The new arrangement commenced yesterday. The Mail to New-Berne will leave here every morning, Sundays excepted, on the arrival of the Northern train; from New-Berne the mail will reach here in time to connect with the evening train from the South. To Raleigh, the stage will leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at an early hour, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12, M., on the arrival of the morning train from the South. This arrangement will add greatly to the mail facilities of New-Berne and Raleigh, and of the counties penetrated by these lines. We learn that arrangements will probably soon be made for the extension of the daily service westward from Raleigh to Charlotte. It ought to have been established long ago, but it is better to have it now than later.

Golds. Rep. & Patriot.

We learn that it may now be considered certain that a daily line will soon be established from this point West. We presume that by the first of June the Raleigh and Gaston Road will again be in daily operation, and the daily line West will, we suppose, be commenced at that time. This is gratifying information. The demands of the people on the subject, uttered through the public presses, have been heard, and are about to be heeded and complied with.

On the 2d instant, the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania passed to a third reading, by a vote of 55 to 28, the bill from the Senate repealing the 6th section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the Jails of that Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive-slaves. The bill will no doubt be promptly approved by Gov. Bigler, and become a law.

MERRY'S MUSEUM, an interesting and instructive Magazine for Children, is at hand. Published by S. T. Allen, 116 Nassau St., N. Y. $1 per annum.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Downs moved that they proceed to the consideration of the bill supplementary to "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 29, 1850. And the motion was agreed to.

The following is a copy of the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior proceed forthwith to apportion the representatives among the several States, in accordance with the provisions contained in the twenty-fifth section of the act of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and fifty, according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the census office in the Department of the Interior, including the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa, in the State of California, according to the return made thereof by the census agent of California to the Secretary of the State of California, amounting to twenty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any future decennial enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the census of any district or subdivision of the United States shall have been improperly taken, or if the returns of any district or subdivision shall be accidentally lost or destroyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to order a new enumeration of any such district or subdivision.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the twentieth section of the said act be amended by striking out the words "has been" from the last line, and inserting the words "may necessarily be" in lieu thereof.

The effect of the bill is to recognise the population of California as 117,318, which would leave her a fraction of 23,616 over the ratio entitling her to one Representative in the House of Representatives. Should this be established, South Carolina, having the largest fraction, viz, 47,478, would be entitled to one Representative for that fraction.

Mr. Geyer moved to amend the bill so as to increase the whole number of Representatives to two hundred and thirty-four instead of two hundred and thirty-three, as provided in the act of May, 1850, thereby allowing to South Carolina the member to which she is entitled under the fraction, and also allowing one additional to California on account of the uncertainty of the census returns from that State.

Mr. Downs addressed the Senate in favor of the bill as reported, and was followed by other Senators, but before taking any action the Senate adjourned.

The first business before the House of Representatives to-day, was the Resolution submitted by Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, on a former day, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves *and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included*—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous."

Much confusion prevailed for some time, Mr. Stanly contending that Mr. Jackson had not regularly obtained the floor when he moved the Resolution; but he was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Hillyer offered the following, as an amendment to that of Mr. Jackson:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromises, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

More confusion prevailed, in the midst of which the following Resolutions offered by Mr. Stanly, were read for information:

"*Resolved*, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the 31st Congress, known as the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment, and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the Adjustment measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connexion a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures passed at the 31st Congress, commonly called the Compromise measures, as a settlement of the questions involved therein, and will abide by them as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy, and do hereby declare that good faith and a patriotic regard for the interests of the country demand that the provisions contained in said measures should be strictly maintained and honestly executed.

Resolved, That any act of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, without the petition and consent of the owners thereof, or any act abolishing slavery in places within the slaveholding States purchased by the United States for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, navy yards, and other like purposes, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein, (*or because of its prohibition therein*,) or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into New Mexico or Utah, (*or any act allowing the introduction of slaves into New Mexico or Utah*,) or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves, (*or any act repealing the law to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia*,) and all agitation which has for its purpose any of the above named objects, will be in violation of the provisions of the said measures of Adjustment, and must be regarded as opposed to the best interests of the country, destructive of the peace of the Union, and as an attempt to enfeeble "the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After various motions, the question was taken on Mr. Jackson's Resolution, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Willis Allen, Wm. Appleton, T. H. Bayly, Bocock, Bowie, Bragg, Breckenridge, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Busby, E. Carrington, Cabell, Caskie, Clark, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dockery, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Freeman, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gentry, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hart, Haws, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, George W. Jones, Kurtz, Landry, Letcher, Lockhart, Edward C. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Martin, Mason, McCorkle, McDonald, McMullen, Meade, Miller, John Moore, Morehead, Murray, Nabers, Outlaw, Samuel W. Parker, Peaslee, Penn, Phelps, Polk, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, jr., Robinson, Ross, Savage, Schermerhorn, Scurry, David L. Seymour, Origen S. Seymour, Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Sutherland, George W. Thompson, Venable, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White, Wilcox, Williams, and Yates—100.

Nays.—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe, Averett, D. J. Baily, Barrere, Bartlett, jr., Bocock, Bragg, Brenton, Buell, Joseph Cable, Lewis D. Campbell, Thompson Campbell, Caskie, Chapman, Clingman, Conger, Daniel, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Floyd, Fowler, Gaylord, Goodenow, Goodrich, Grow, Harper, Holladay, Horsford, Thomas M. Howe, Ives, Jenkins, John Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Preston King, Kuhns, Mann, McQueen, Meacham, Millson, Miner, Molony, Newton, Orr, Penniman, Perkins, Porter, Rantoul, jr., Sackett, Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Benjamin Stanton, Sweetser, Benjamin Thompson, Tuck, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, jr., Wells, and Woodward—65.

So the amendment of Mr. Hillyer was adopted.

Before the vote was announced—

Mr. Briggs asked permission to have his vote recorded, as he was temporarily absent when the question was taken. This was refused; when he said that if he had been present he would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Hillyer moved to reconsider the vote last taken, and moved to lay that motion upon the table; which prevailed, and

The House, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 6th, Mr. Douglas presented a petition of Henry O'Reilly, proposing to establish a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, provided Congress will, by a suitable disposition of military posts, afford its protection.

The Resolutions on the subject of non-intervention were taken up, and Mr. Mason addressed the Senate on the subject, after which they were postponed to Tuesday.

The House devoted most of its session the same day, to the consideration of the bill to secure discipline in the Navy, &c., which was debated by Messrs. Stuart and Millson. Afterwards, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dunham spoke on the homestead bill; and then the House adjourned.

A Logical Consequence. The Whig Convention of Pennsylvania adopted the following resolutions in the order presented to the reader. The consequence of the wisdom and patriotism of Fillmore's Administration is the nomination of Winfield Scott!

"*Resolved*, That the Administration of President Fillmore deserves and receives our hearty commendation for the ability and patriotism with which it has conducted the foreign and domestic policy of the country, coming within its reach and influence, and that this commendation is based no less upon the dignified and unflinching manner in which our intercourse with foreign nations has been conducted, than upon its wise conciliatory and beneficient management of domestic affairs, the reduction of postage, the enforcing of the strictest accountability and economy of public officers, and in supporting the protection of home industry, and the improvement of rivers and harbors. Eminently national and truly conservative, we hail President Fillmore as a bright ornament to the Whig party.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby requested and instructed to support the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT as the first choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and as giving us a certain ground of hope of regenerating our noble commonwealth, and placing it in the array of Whig States."

Hon. Robert Strange. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, inserts the paragraph from the Richmond *Examiner*, already published in this paper, recommending the nomination of Hon. Robert Strange for the Vice Presidency, and adds thereto the following well deserved compliment to that distinguished gentleman:

"We have already noticed the merits of most of the candidates for the Vice Presidency, and now cordially bear testimony to the high character and eminent deservings of Judge Strange, whose nomination is enforced with so much eloquence by the Richmond *Examiner*. He is one of those men who reflect the highest credit upon the highest stations. Of spotless character, disinterested patriotism, and the most tried devotion to the Democratic principles, he would adorn the Vice Presidential office. Nominated at Baltimore, his name would be a tower of strength in all parts of the land; and in his own State, his virtues would challenge investigation and defy assault. This much is due to Robert Strange, of North Carolina, and this much we are free to say without expressing any preference between the several candidates for the Vice Presidency."

Kossuth and Clay. No paper strives harder to make it appear that Kossuth is unworthy of the confidence and respect of the American people than the *Washington Republic*. Its last effort was a very disingenuous attempt to show that the Hungarian Patriot had slandered Mr. Clay in his speech at the Courthouse in this city. Not being able to find any warrant for its assault on Kossuth in the reported speech of the orator, or in any of the Louisville newspapers, the *Republic* takes *what certain New Orleans papers said on the authority of the telegraphic reports from this city!* Having thus very fairly and satisfactorily to itself established the charge against Kossuth, namely, that in this city he held up Mr. Clay to ridicule, the *Republic* proceeds to expend its wrath on the Hungarian's head. Now, we can inform the Editor of the *Republic* that Kossuth treated Mr. Clay with the profoundest respect while dissenting from his opinions. If to differ with Mr. Clay is to "slander" him, then Mr. Clay was slandered—otherwise he was not.

Louisville Journal.

Gresham's Hotel, Weldon, N. C. Never, since the first establishment of the first Hotel, have the travelling public ceased to utter their loud and almost always just complaints of the inconveniences, want of comfort, to which even a temporary sojourn in village hotels subjects them. Mr. Gresham's house at Weldon constitutes an exception to this class. It *is* unique—the fare is abundant, and well served, the table linen is charmingly white and clean, the chambers well furnished and well attended to, and the Proprietor is courteous, attentive, anticipates your wants, and is never so well satisfied himself as when he gives satisfaction to others.

Albemarle Bulletin.

Superior Court. Spring term of Superior Court for this county was in session last week—His Honor, Judge Settle presiding. The case of the most importance was that of the State vs. Wm. Lane for killing Ichabod Garris, the keeper of the poor house. The trial of Lane consumed the whole of Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to be branded and to six months imprisonment. For the State, George S. Stevenson, Solicitor; for the defence, Messrs. Dortch and W. H. Washington.

Golds. Rep. & Pat.

Nomination of Gen. Cass in New York. On Thursday evening two important meetings were held at Tammany Hall, N. Y., of the Old Men's and Young Men's General Democratic Committee. In both, Gen. Lewis Cass was strongly endorsed as the democratic candidate for President of the U. States. The Young Men's committee, besides declaring him as their choice, denounce as unworthy of confidence any delegate to the National Convention who does not use every honorable effort to secure his nomination.

Baltimore Sun.

Our Country. In 1792, the corner stone of our present Capitol at Washington, was laid. At that time General Washington, in whose honor the new seat of government was named, officiated. Fifty years afterwards, viz: on the 4th of July, 1851, the corner stone of an extension of the building was laid; and the Secretary of State made an address, in the course of which he presented a sketch of the comparative condition of our country at the two periods.

Then we had thirteen States, now we have thirty-one.

Then our whole population was three millions, now it is twenty-three.

Then Boston had eighteen thousand people, now it has one hundred and thirty-six thousand.

Philadelphia had forty-two thousand, now it has four hundred and nine thousand.

New York had thirty-three thousand, now it has five hundred and fifteen thousand.

Then our imports were thirty-one millions, now they are one hundred and seventy-eight millions.

The area of our territory was then eight hundred thousand square miles, it is now three million three hundred thousand.

Then we had no railroad, now we have three million five hundred thousand miles of it.

Then we had two hundred post offices, now we have twenty-one thousand.

Our revenue from postage then was one hundred thousand dollars, now it is five millions.

These are only a few facts going to show the rapid growth of our country; and what we and our children have to do to secure the continuance of its prosperity, is to love, fear and obey the God of our fathers; to avoid intemperance, pride, contention and greediness of gain, and cherish in all our hearts a true patriotism, and a just sense of obligation to those that shall come after us.

Delegates to Baltimore. The Standard suggests the propriety of the District Conventions of this State selecting each four delegates to the Baltimore Convention instead of only one as heretofore contemplated. In view of the reasons therefor we most heartily second the suggestion; and we hope it will be acted upon by all the District Conventions yet to meet. The reasons for this suggestion and why it should be carried out are, that other States, disregarding what was considered a settled point, that each State should send one delegate for every Congressional District, have selected a greater number. Virginia appointed four for each Congressional District, and, if we mistake not, some other States have appointed as many; and all have appointed more than one. Let the matter be talked of and understood, and let us be upon an equality with our sister States in the Convention in point of number as well as zeal.

Warrenton News.

The Death Penalty. The facts stated in the following extract from the presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne County, Michigan, at a session of the Court in Detroit, should be attentively considered by all who are in favor of the abolition of capital punishment:

"The increase of the crimes of murder and manslaughter since the abolition of capital punishment, not only among us but throughout our State, has become most manifest and alarming. The records of the Court of this County show that, at each of the four terms, there has been at least one aggravated case of murder—and, at one term, two cases, whereas, previously to the existing law, and since our State organization, no conviction of murder had ever been had by any of the Curts of the State. Those facts we regard as a proof of an alarming disrespect for and an undervaluing of human life, legitimately referable to a change of the legislation upon this subject."

A New Paint—Valuable Discovery. Water lime, (hydraulic cement,) mixed with oil in the same way as Blake's Ohio paint, or any of the several other mineral paints lately brought into use, has lately been discovered to be equal to any other substance ever used for painting walls, roofs, floors, fences, or any other work; while in point of economy, it is as one to eight or ten. The discovery was accidentally made by Mr. John Harold, of Hempstead, Long Island. He sent a man into a store room to get some of the mineral paint to mix for painting a floor, and the man took out of the cement barel, mixed and applied it before the mistake was discovered. It was put on in the evening, and next morning was found to be as dry and hard as stone. Mr. H. then tried it upon fences and roofs with like success, mixed both with fish oil and linseed. To give it a severe test, he then mixed it with fish oil, and painted two oil casks, upon which it dried quickly and adhered firmly. Farmers, try it. It is undoubtedly worthy of attention.

The Plow.

Arrival of Chinese and Chilenos. The foot of California street Wharf presents a very lively appearance. The ship Brant came in a few days since, with about three hundred long tailed Celestials, who were engaged in unloading their traps preparatory either to a settlement here or a departure for the mines. They are a very nice looking set of Chinamen, and when engaged in conversation make a noise to which the cackling of a flock of geese is nowhere.

About a hundred Chilenos were parading the streets yesterday, looking as though they had just arrived, and were about starting to the mines. Their backs were packed with every imaginable necessary for a miner's life and labor, and each one carried a sack of *frigoles*. They were dressed in an exceedingly light style, and will probably find it rather cool if they go high up in the mountains.

California paper.

A New Side Saddle. We have seen a capital article the invention of Disbrow, at his riding school, No. 2. Fourth Avenue. It renders horsemanship perfectly safe to the ladies, by the addition of a new support on the outside of the near crutch, against which the knee of the rider presses. At the same time that part of the saddle which heretofore rested upon the shoulders is cut out, saving the animal from those painful excoriations so frequently witnessed. This saddle holds the lady firmly in her seat, and she may safely trust herself on a restive horse, gallop, leap fences, and perform other feats which would be attended with some risk to an inexperienced rider occupying the common side-saddle. We are glad to see this invention, and we doubt not that the ladies will hail it with much pleasure.

N. Y. Courier.

A Nut for the Geologist. Hiram Dewitt, of this town, who has recently returned from California, brought with him a piece of the auriferous quartz rock, of about the size of a man's fist. On Thanksgiving-day it was brought out for exhibition to a friend, when it accidentally dropped on the floor, and split open. Near the centre of the mass was discovered, firmly embedded in the quartz, and slightly corroded, a *cut iron nail*, of the size of a sixpenny nail. It was entirely straight, and had a perfect head. By whom was that nail made? At what period was it planted in the yet uncrystalized quartz? How came it in California? If the head of that nail could talk, we should know something more of American history than we are likely ever to know.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Maine Liquor Law. Some wag asks the editor of the Boston Carpet Bag, whether under the "Maine Law" a man is allowed to wear his arm in a sling, to make merry over the London Punch, to sell soap in bars, to communicate with the rapping spirits, to administer a "drop of comfort" to a suffering friend, to punch his neighbor's head, to purchase corned beef, to tap his enemy's claret, to eat rum cherries, or to beat the spirit-stirring drum?

Thomas Moore, the poet, kept a journal with great regularity during many years of his life; extending, indeed, from a very early period up to the commencement of his fatal illness. It occupies three volumes of closely-written manuscript, and was always intended by the poet for publication. It is said that Mrs. Moore is preparing it for publication.

New York Evening Post.

Yankee Curiosity. As a sailor who had lost an arm, was travelling in the country he stopped at a house for refreshment; the curiosity of the landlord was excited to know in what manner it was lost. "I'll tell you," said Jack, "if you wont ask me any other question about it." The landlord agreed 'Well, then,' said Jack, "it was *bit off*." The Yankee would not forfeit his word, but anxiously replied, "*Darnation, I wish I knowed what bit it off!*"

When you think how good your parents are, just think how much better must that Being be who made them.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, April 9, 1852.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the bill providing for more efficient discipline in the Navy; and then Mr. Averett spoke against and Mr. Chandler for Johnson's homestead bill. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, then took the floor, and argued to show that the Whigs in Congress from the free States are opposed to the "compromise" measures.

Mr. White of Kentucky, declared Gen. Scott to be against amending the fugitive slave law; and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, declared Gen. Scott pledged not to veto a bill repealing or modifying the fugitive slave law.

Nothing of importance in the Senate yesterday.

W.

The Africa has arrived, with latest dates from Liverpool. Cotton was dull, and at one-eighth of a penny decline. Rosin in demand at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. Turpentine scarce, and much wanted. Fine Rosin from 4 to 12 shillings.

W.

Another Awful Steamboat Explosion—A Great Number of Persons either Scalded or Burned to Death.

St. Louis, April 3. The steamer Glencove, which arrived this evening about eight o'clock from New Orleans, while making the landing blew up, with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about one hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers Cataract, Georgia, and Western, which were lying alongside at the time, sustained considerable damage. Several were also killed on board these boats. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained, but it must be very large. The Glencove took fire and burnt to the water's edge. Particulars tomorrow.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—A Large Number of Persons Killed—Instant Sinking of the Vessel, &c.

Madison, Indiana, April 3. The steamer Redstone, Captain Tate, hence for Cincinnati, with about seventy persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about three miles above Carrolton, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

The force of the explosion was terrific, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sunk in twenty feet water.

Of the passengers a large proportion are lost, and of the crew only the captain and clerk are saved. The former is severely, if not fatally, injured.

Up to seven o'clock this evening fifteen dead bodies had been recovered in a horribly multilated condition.

It is impossible, at present, to give the names of those who were killed.

Wreck of the Steamship Independence.

New Orleans, April 2. The steamship Louisiana, just arrived, reports that the steamship Independence, bound hence, was wrecked on the bar of Matagorda bay, on the 27th ultimo. The vessel and cargo (valued at $70,000) will prove a total loss.

The Independence had a large number of passengers, one hundred and fifty of whom were saved; but the following seven were lost in attempting to reach the shore in a boat: Mrs. Monott and three children; Mrs. Lieutenant Jones; Mrs. Hovey; the chief mate. The mate was drowned in trying to save Mrs. Jones.

Cincinnati Election—The River.

Cincinnati, April 6. At the muncipal election yesterday the whole Democratic ticket was elected. The councils are Democratic by 5 to 7 majority. The last council was Whig.

The river is rising at the rate of one foot per hour, and the water is already up to the houses west of Main street. A very high flood is apprehended.

Violent Snow Storm.

Boston, April 6. This city was visited with a violent snow storm last night, which fell to the depth of a foot. The trains on all the railroads have been detained, and no boats have arrived from New York. To the eastward the storm was very severe.

Not one in ten thinks how close clings old habits and customs; and how very nearly they may make a worshiping Deity for every mother's son of us. The papers tell a story of a deacon in conference meeting in the town of D——, about twenty miles north of Boston, who addressed his audience one Sabbath evening against new fangled ideas, as follows:

"My friends, there are many new doctrines going about now-a-days. We are told that *all mankind* are going to Heaven; but, my brethren and sisters, we hope for better things! It can't be so, my dear friends; because, with the Catholic, and the Baptist, and the Episcopalian in Heaven, we could never get along any how. I hope such a theory will be overturned at once."

Manufacture of Salt in England. There are ninety-seven establishments in England, mostly in Cheshire and Worcestershire, which manufacture salt. These works produce on an average 800,000 tons of salt per annum, of which one-half is exported to the United States and Canada, the Baltic, Scotland and Ireland, and the remainder is consumed at home in alkali manufactures, for domestic purposes and as manure. The town of Newcastle-on-Tyne consumes 70,000 tons annually.

The stopping one's paper, the instant any sentiment adverse to present opinions is found in it, is a silly transaction. Such a reader must have an unbounded confidence in his own wisdom. He must consider himself too wise to learn any thing. He must feel that all deviation from his notions is baneful error. He does what he can to silence all free discussions.

If you would never have any enemies, never recognize any as such. Treat all as friends, and they will be compelled to treat you the same way.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Williams, of Warren, by Rev. R. O. Burton, Mr. David Hinton, of Wake, and Miss Mary B. daughter of the late Jonas Carr, of Edgecombe.

In Wayne county, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Nathan Anderson, Lieut. L. H. Moye, late of Co. E., N. C. Volunteers, to Miss Sallie Jane, daughter of Thomas Hadley, Esq.

DIED,

In Surry County, March 6th, F. Snow, aged 96 years, a Revolutionary soldier—was with Washington up to the surrender at Little York.

At his residence in Duplin County, on the evening of the 24th ult., Joseph Whitfield, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852. 44—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.

Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1852. 43—1m.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
Raleigh, April 7, 1852.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State of North Carolina, the sums mentioned in the following table, in part of the nett income of said fund the current year, for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sums to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of the persons properly authorized to receive the same.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin, will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Pes't ex-officio of the Literary Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Amount distributed.
Alamance,	10,166	$ 813 28
Alexander,	5,003	400 24
Anson,	10,756	860 48
Ashe,	8,539	683 12
Beaufort,	11,716	937 28
Bertie,	9,973	797 84
Bladen,	8,094	641 92
Brunswick,	5,951	476 08
Buncombe,	12,738	1019 04
Burke,	6,919	553 52
Cabarrus,	8,674	693 92
Caldwell,	5,836	466 88
Camden,	5,174	413 92
Carteret,	6,208	496 64
Caswell,	12,161	972 88
Catawba,	8,234	658 72
Chatham,	16,055	1284 40
Cherokee,	6,703	536 24
Chowan,	5,252	420 16
Cleaveland,	9,697	775 76
Columbus,	5,308	424 64
Craven,	12,329	986 32
Cumberland,	17,723	1417 84
Currituck,	6,257	500 56
Davidson,	14,123	1129 84
Davie,	6,998	559 84
Duplin,	11,111	888 88
Edgecombe,	13,770	1101 60
Forsyth,	10,627	850 16
Franklin,	9,510	760 80
Gaston,	7,228	578 24
Gates,	6,878	550 24
Granville,	17,303	1384 24
Greene,	5,321	425 68
Guilford,	18,480	1478 40
Halifax,	13,007	1040 56
Haywood,	6,907	552 56
Henderson,	6,483	518 64
Hertford,	6,656	532 48
Hyde,	6,585	526 80
Iredell,	13,062	1044 96
Johnston,	11,861	948 88
Jones,	3,935	314 80
Jackson,		
Lenoir,	6,182	494 56
Lincoln,	6,924	553 92
McDowell,	5,741	459 28
Macon,	6,169	493 52
Martin,	6,961	556 88
Mecklenburg,	11,724	937 92
Montgomery,	6,163	493 04
Moore,	8,552	684 16
Madison,		
Nash,	9,034	722 72
New Hanover,	14,236	1138 88
Northampton,	10,731	858 48
Onslow,	7,040	563 20
Orange,	14,957	1196 56
Pasquotank,	7,708	616 64
Perquimons,	6,030	482 40
Person,	8,825	706 00
Pitt,	10,745	859 60
Randolph,	15,176	1214 08
Richmond,	7,936	634 88
Robeson,	11,080	886 40
Rockingham,	12,363	989 04
Rowan,	12,329	986 32
Rutherford,	12,388	991 04
Sampson,	12,311	984 88
Stanley,	6,348	507 84
Stokes,	8,490	679 20
Surry,	17,643	1411 44
Tyrrell,	4,452	356 16
Union,	9,258	740 64
Wake,	21,123	1689 84
Warren,	10,366	829 28
Washington,	4,780	382 40
Watauga,	3,348	267 84
Wayne,	11,478	918 24
Wilkes,	11,642	931 36
Yancey,	8,068	645 44
Yadkin,		
	753,542	$ 60,283,36

Ordered that the foregoing Tabular Statement be published twice in the North Carolina Standard; the Raleigh Star; the Pioneer, Elizabeth City; the Carolinian, Fayetteville; the Journal, Wilmington; the Warrenton News; the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot; the Asheville News; the Spirit of the Age; the Lincoln Republican; the Greensborough Patriot; the Mountain Banner; the Halifax Republican; the Tarborough Southerner; the Graham Democrat; the Salem Press; the Albemarle Bulletin; the Plymouth Villager; and the Newbernian.

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Richard P. Finch, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. George L. Gould resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

☞ Register copy.

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, Shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls, Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.

Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.

Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

D. G. LOUGEE,

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Corner of West Centre and Chesnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. Orders promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

Land Warrants.

A FEW Land Warrants wanted, apply to

JAS. T. MARRIOTT,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 6, 1852. 43—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, for the quarter ending 1st of April, 1852.

A.
Alfred, Green H.
Abernathy, Smith
Armanie, Sophia A. Miss
H. Z. A.

B.
Buffaloe, B. D.
Brackette, Cyril H.
Butner, David B.
Becton, Jacob G.
Battle, C. C.
Boykin, S. M.
Bagwell, W. D.

C.
Cameron, Isabella Miss
Cook, James N.
Cooke, Joseph W.
Crawley, James M.
Crawley, Elizabeth Miss
Cornelly, William
Cook, Lucy Ann Miss

D.
Davis, D. Mrs.
Durden, James
Dilliard, Calvin H.
Dakin, Robert S.
Dills, Harrison

E.
Earp, Cullin

F.
Ferril, Julia Mrs.
Franklin, Willis
Ferrell, D. C.
Foy, Wm.
Fulton, Elijah
Finch, Henry F.
Fox, W. T.
Fort, H.

G.
Gaston, Martha Miss
Grisom, James A.
Gaskill, Wm. J.
Gardner, Nathan
Groot, P. W.

H.
Ilester, S. H.
Harrison, Wm. or heirs of
Hooper, Rev. Dr.
Hedgepeth, Margaret
Hale, James
Hester, Thomas D.
Hunter, Jacob
Howerton, Eldred
Harris, Emeline Mrs.
Hayes, Mary Miss

J.
Joiner, Elizabeth
Jewell, Seth
Jones, Emily H. Miss
Jones, Mary Mrs.
Jinks, Seth
Jarrette, Louisa A. J. Miss
James, Charity Miss

K.
King, John
Kye, Robert,
King, Joseph
King, Frances
King, Thomas

L.
Little, John
Lassater, John
Lane, Harriet
Lambert, Wm.
Love, James

M.
Mabry, Mary S. Miss
McMillan, Geo. W. 2
McLean, John M.
Mead, Eloss M. Mrs.
Mainard, Abel
Mitchel, Sarah Miss 2
Menlow, Anderson
McRae, Duncan K.
Morgan, Wilson
Morris, Robert
McCullers, Edwin S.
Mathews, Sarah Mrs.
McRae, D. K.
Miller, Wm. H.

N.
Newby, Wm. H.
Nichols, Elbut J.
Norwood, J. H.

P.
Perkerson, Wm. P.
Peebles, Joseph A.
Pearce, Sam'l Rev.
Philips, J. Rev.
Perry, H. G.
Perry, Howell
Pope, Silas
Patram, John R.
Powell, J. D.
Pullen, Nancy A. Mrs.
Potter, Peter A.
Perry, Howell
Poole, Rebecca Mrs. 2
Pate, Wm. W.
Powell, John H.

R.
Rigings, L. Miss
Robinson, Nathaniel
Reves, Ann E. Miss
Read, James G.

S.
Small, Thomas
Smith, Wm. A.
Smith, Frances Miss
Smith, Alexander
Smith, Mary A. Miss
Smith, Julia J. Miss
Stanton, W. H. D.
Strutans, Nathan P.
Scott, Thomas D.
Shaw, Matthew
Shaw, Martha F.
Stone, Wm. H. 2
Smith, A. A.
Saman, John Z.
Smith, Henderson 2
Sowell, Asa
Smith, Jas. S. or heirs
Shea, Thomas

T.
Turner, Amy Miss
Thompson, M. C.
Terry, Joseph
Taylor, Sam.
Trumon, Hannah

U.
Upchurch, Hanson

V.
Vaughan, F. R.

W.
Williams, John J.
Williams, Peyton P.
White, Robert
Winters, James
Womble, John
Whitaker, W.
Wilson, Arthur

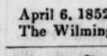
Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, April 6th, 1852. 43—3tw.

STEAMSHIPS

Between Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, and New York.



A LINE of splendid new Steam Ships is now running regularly on the above route, composed at present of the

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND R. W. Foster, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

Each vessel making three trips per month—leaving New York on alternate Wednesday's and Saturday's—Richmond and City Point on Monday and Thursday—and Norfolk on Tuesday and Friday.

Passage in Cabin State room, and found, between Norfolk and New York, $7; do do Richmond or City Point and New York $8. Steerage passage and found Norfolk $5—City Point and Richmond $6. Freight from New York to Norfolk or Richmond, 6 cents per cubic foot—and to Petesburg, 7 cents per foot. Time from Norfolk to New York, about 27 hours.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, and have elegant accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Agents,

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6

Feverish Excitement.

The Wonderful News Spreading like Wild Fire.

Just as we were going to press we received a Telegraphic Despatch, announcing that the most nervous excitement is now raging throughout the Southwestern States, caused by a series of the most extraordinary freaks of Fortune that stand chronicled on the pages of history.

Nine Splendid Fortunes.

1 of $40,000! 1 of $35,000! 1 of $16,000!
4 of $10,000 2 of $5,000!

Were drawn and promptly paid in the month of March, by those great prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Establishing beyond the powers of logic or the ingenuity of argument to oppose by countervailing proof, the proud assertion that the Goddess is still enthroned, and has appointed her Head Quarters at the well known house of

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Whose wide spread celebrity has been "borne upon the sightless couriers of the air," from the frigid and inhospitable regions of Kamschatkia, to the luxuiant land of the dark eyed descendant of the Montezuma, and whose untiring efforts in dispensing wealth have won golden opinions from all sorts of people. Their vast renown as the

Premiers of the Goddess Fortune,

Has not been hastily accorded by the enthusiasm of a grateful people, but has been earned by years of unremitting exertion, and a succession of the most extraordinary and unprecedented Luck that ever entranced the wondor of an admiring multitude.

"No pent up clime confines our Fame or Powers,
We claim the whole illimitable Universe as ours."

Remember the maxim that ventures make Merchants, and think for a moment that one trial, just to test your luck, can do no hurt, but may return you thousands.—We urge you to try your luck, and forward your orders for a package or single ticket, in any of the following legal and Brilliant Lotteries, for April, 1852, to Pyfer, & Co., No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1852.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
	$17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	$5	$15 00
1	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
2	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
3	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	18,835	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	20 00
6	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
9	50,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
10	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
12	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
14	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
17	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	30 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
22	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
23	65,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	20	75 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
28	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

March 29, 1852. 33—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.

NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—i1m.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1852.

John W. Perry, Administrator of Eli Manning vs. Moses Manning, Britton Wood and wife Sallie, Uriah Crickmure and wife Polly, Willis Warren and wife Mourning, Elijah Vester and wife Susanah, Dianah Manning, Eli Manning, Adison L. Manning, Jeremiah D. Manning, Betsy C. Manning, Amanda H. Manning, John E. Manning, Ann Eliza Manning, Nancy Manning, Sally G. Manning, Mary R. Manning, Jeremiah Manning and Betsy M. Manning, defendants. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Eli Manning, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Eli Manning, to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in the Town of Nashville, on the 2d *Monday* of *May* next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1852. (Pr.adv. $5,62½) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sesssions, February Term, 1852.

Herbert Sledge vs. William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on real and personal Eestate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

R. F. Yarborough vs. William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on Land and personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Temperance Battle vs. William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on real and personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

February, 1352. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 913—6tw.

State of North Carolina,—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, vs. Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852

L JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, vs. Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier vs. William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender vs. Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult. my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

CANDLES, Genuine Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow, best brands,

French Baskets, Wood Ware, and a great variety of Yankee notions,

25 pieces 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 white striped and plain Straw Matting. For sale at TUCKER'S.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendonhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need tear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair; and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills. Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture, the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac; Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Fauripesm, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6½ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$650
" " with carved ornaments, from	$700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " " on modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Asparagus—Giant.

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.

Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.

Mustard—White and Brown.

Nasturtium.

Onion